

LET YOUR WANTS BE  
KNOWN IN THE  
EVENING STANDARD

# The Evening Standard

A FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.  
OGDEN CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1912

## WEATHER FORECAST

THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE  
WEATHER WILL BE GENERAL-  
LY FAIR TONIGHT AND SUN-  
DAY; NOT MUCH CHANGE IN  
TEMPERATURE.

## LA FOLLETTE IS FOR TAFT

Supposed Progressive  
Senator Shows Where  
He Stands in Politics

Washington, Aug. 17.—In a picture-  
esque, spontaneous outburst during  
the debate of the president's wool  
tariff veto in the senate, Senator La-  
Follette today attacked the new Pro-  
gressive party, and swore new al-  
liance to Progressive Republicanism.  
The "original insurgent" poured out  
a flood of impassioned oratory that  
kept the floor and galleries rapt with  
silence.

After reviewing the trust record of  
Colonel Roosevelt, Senator LaFollette  
declared that the former president  
"was not the man to find the way out  
now." He said that when the Repub-  
lican party, through its progressive  
associates, had reached a point "where  
it would respond to the purposes for  
which it was born an attempt is made  
at Chicago to divert it."

Senator Stone asked Mr. LaFollette  
whether he meant the nomination of  
President Taft or the nomination of  
Ex-President Roosevelt.

"I am surprised," began Senator  
LaFollette, "that I left the senator  
from Missouri in doubt. I hope I did  
not leave any doubt in the mind of  
anyone else."

Then, moving down the center of  
the aisle, he continued:

"On the day Theodore Roosevelt  
was made president of the United  
States there were 140 trusts and com-  
binations in the United States. When  
he turned this government over to  
William Howard Taft, there were 10,  
000 plants in combination. When he  
became president the trusts had an  
aggregate capitalization of three mil-  
lion dollars and when he left the pre-  
sidency they had an aggregate  
capitalization of thirty-one billion and  
more than 70 per cent of it was water-  
front."

"The present administration has  
sought to apply the anti-trust law  
more vigorously than his predecessor;  
but the time to have applied the  
Sherman anti-trust law effectively was  
in the infancy of these trusts, when  
there were only 140."

"I don't believe that the man who  
was president at the time of all times  
in the history of the Sherman anti-  
trust law when it could have been  
made potential in deterring trust or-  
ganization, I do not think that the man  
who was president then is the man to  
find the way out now."

Then, turning to Senator Stone,  
Senator LaFollette inquired: "Does  
that answer the senator from Mis-  
souri?"

"That does fairly well," responded  
Senator Stone.

Senator LaFollette's outburst came  
without a warning. He arose to make  
an analysis of the President's ve-  
ro message on the wool bill, but had  
spoken scarcely a dozen words when  
the break came. He saw that many  
Republican senators had left their  
seats as he began to speak and, with  
a bitter smile, as he turned to the  
president of the senate.

"I note the fact," he said, "that in  
the Republican side there are just  
14 senators present. I am constrained  
to speculate a bit about this. I am  
impelled to question whether that  
condition may not be a sort of prop-  
riety of what is to come."

Senator LaFollette continued: "I  
don't believe the country is going to  
find any measure of relief by wander-  
ing off into unexplored fields under the  
guidance of a pilot who exercised a  
very supreme control while we were  
getting into exactly the same condi-  
tion the country is in now."

"I didn't intend to make this sort  
of a speech. But I would like to go  
on. I intended to go on in two or  
three weeks, night and day. I am  
never going to stop until the Republi-  
cans in the house representatives  
and in the senate and each of the leg-  
islatures are truly progressive. I am  
going to keep the fight in the Repub-  
lican party. I think that is the best  
instrument through which to pro-  
gress."

"Now when it is the purpose to  
make the Republican party respond to  
the purposes for which it was born,  
an attempt is made at Chicago to di-  
vert it. It won't succeed."

## INTERURBAN CARS CLASH

Fifteen Persons Injured  
In Illinois—two  
Fatally Hurt

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 17.—Two in-  
terurban cars on the Illinois Traction  
system collided head-on near here  
today, injuring fifteen persons. Two  
may die. All live in this vicinity.  
The conductor of the southbound  
car forgot to throw the switch after  
his car had backed into a siding and  
the northbound limited crashed into  
the other car.

## NAT C. GOODWIN OUT OF DANGER

Los Angeles, Aug. 17.—Nat C. Good-  
win, the actor, who was injured  
Thursday when his boat was dashed  
ashore on Rocky Point beach, was  
pronounced entirely out of danger to-  
day by his physician, who said Mr.  
Goodwin would be out of bed to-  
morrow.

## NOT GUILTY OF BRIBERY

Attorney Darrow Is  
Cleared By Jury—  
Famous Case Ends

Los Angeles, Aug. 17.—Clarence S.  
Darrow, the noted Chicago lawyer,  
was found not guilty today of the  
charge of bribing a juror in the Mc-  
Namara case. The jury was out just  
thirty-four minutes.

Three ballots were taken by the  
jury and each juror voted not guilty.  
Although warned against any dem-  
onstration by the bailiffs, there was  
a spontaneous outburst of applause  
when Foreman M. R. Williams, in  
response to the court's query, stated  
that the jury had found a verdict of  
not guilty.

There was a rush to the side of  
the defendant, which was stopped by  
the bailiffs, but it was renewed a  
few moments later after Judge Hut-  
ton thanked and discharged the jury.  
Then ensued a remarkable scene.  
Darrow approached the jurors still  
in the box to thank them and two of  
them, Jurors Golding and Dunbar,  
threw their arms about him and pat-  
ted his back. Other jurors reached  
forward and clasped hands with the  
attorney. The scene gradually re-  
solved itself into a reception for Dar-  
row and the jurors, friends of the  
erstwhile defendant crowding up to  
congratulate him and shake hands  
with the jurors, while the flashlights  
of newspaper photographers boomed  
from every angle of the courtroom.

Scene Is Dramatic.

The final scene in the trial, which  
lasted several days more than three  
months, was dramatic in the extreme.  
The crowd which filled the courtroom  
when the jury filed out at 9:25  
o'clock was still intact when the elec-  
tric buzzer in the room summoned the  
bailiff to that occupied by the jurors  
on the last day.

The waiting crowd, composed mostly  
of Darrow's friends, seemed con-  
fident the verdict would not be long in  
coming. The instruction of Judge  
Hutton convinced many of them that  
it would be a verdict of acquittal, and  
the sound of the buzzer, followed by  
activity among the bailiffs, was the  
first sign of the jury's return.

When the jurors filed into their  
seats, hundreds searched the faces of  
the men for some indication of the re-  
sult of their brief deliberations. Most  
of the faces were expressionless,  
while others showed suppressed ex-  
citement. What sounded like a long  
sigh and a few handclaps followed  
the announcement of Foreman M. R.  
Williams that the verdict was "not  
guilty."

An effort had clearly been  
made to end the warning against a  
demonstration and the spontaneous  
outburst ended abruptly.

With the formal thanking and dis-  
charging of the jury, the crowd rushed  
forward to congratulate the Chicago  
attorney and his wife, who had sat by  
his side since the trial began; but  
with only a passing acknowledgment  
to them, Darrow and his wife rushed  
out of the jury box and Golding and  
Dunbar threw their arms around the  
erstwhile defendant, patted him on  
the back and declared with smiles  
that it was the happiest day of their  
lives. Other jurors reached out to  
grasp his hands and the crowd pushed  
in and swarmed over the jury box.

Judge Congratulates.

Judge Hutton was one of the first  
officials to congratulate Darrow.

"Hundreds of thousands of hallu-  
cinations will go up from as many throats  
when they hear of this," said the  
judge, as he grasped the hand of the  
vindicated lawyer.

A reception, in which the Darrows  
and members of the jury were the  
central figures, followed and lasted al-  
most until noon.

Though the members of the jury  
declared that they were always of  
one mind, three ballots were taken.  
In order, as one of them said, that  
"no undue haste" would be shown.  
The first ballot was eight to four for  
acquittal and the second ran two  
to two. The third ballot was unanimous  
for "not guilty."

The result of the vote was re-  
ceived with applause by the jurors,  
echoes of which were heard in the  
chambers below of Judge Hutton.

Darrow dictated the following state-  
ment to the Associated Press:

"It has been a long, hard ordeal,  
and, of course, I have a great sense  
of relief at its close. None of those  
who knew me ever believed that I was  
corrupt and their encouragement and  
faith had been my greatest help in  
this trial. The indictment and prose-  
cution could not have happened except  
under the intense excitement and  
strain of the dramatic close of the  
McNamara case."

"I shall spend the rest of my life  
as I have that which is past, in doing  
the best I can in serving the inter-  
ests of the poor."

Fredericks Not Present.

District Attorney Fredericks was not  
present when the verdict was an-  
nounced. He was visibly perturbed  
when informed of it.

"I have nothing to say," he said.  
"We gave the jury evidence which,  
in our judgment, was complete and  
convincing. I think the jury has tak-  
en into account what has been said by  
the defendant's counsel more than  
they have the evidence. However, we  
do not quarrel with verdicts. It is  
our business to present evidence,  
theirs to consider it. I imagine we  
will try the Bain case. I do not know  
of any reason why we should not. It  
is a far stronger case than this."

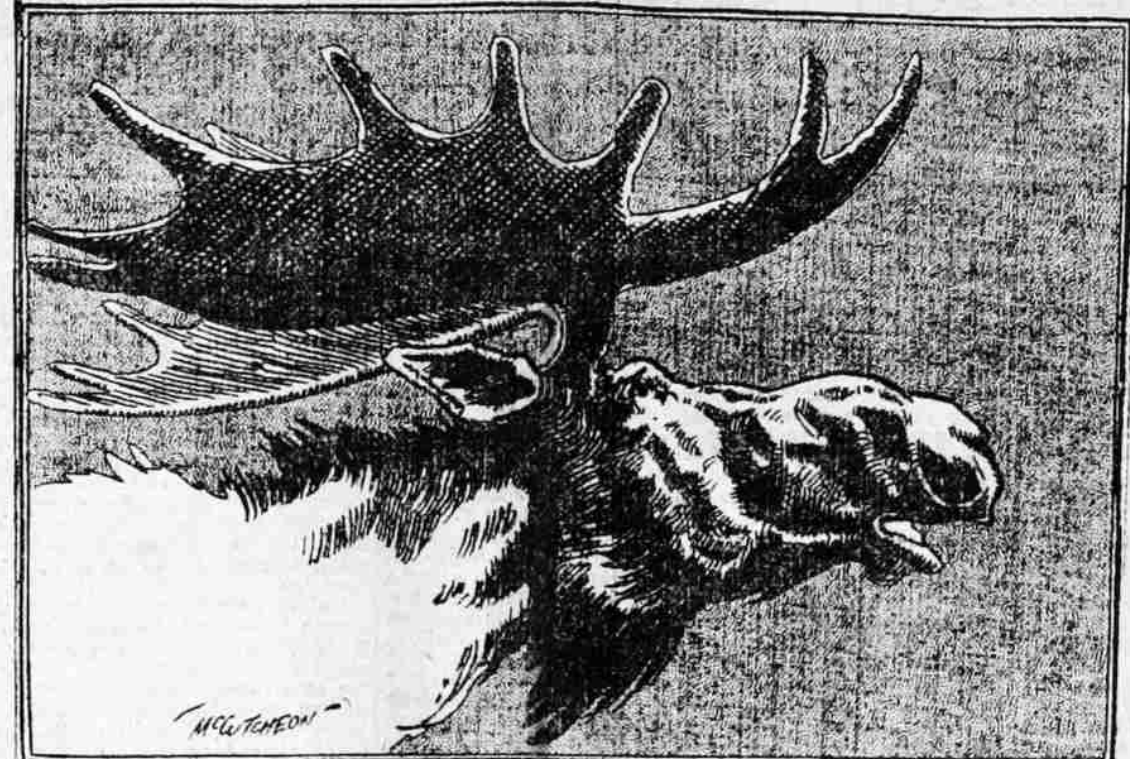
Associate Counsel H. H. Appel, of  
the defense, declared that it was the  
nature of the evidence against Dar-  
row that brought about the verdict  
of acquittal.

"I have always felt," he said, "that  
no American jury would countenance  
a scheme to allow many criminals to

## THE BULL MOOSE AS DESCRIBED IN THE NATURAL HISTORIES.

By John T. McCutcheon.

(Copyright, 1912, By John T. McCutcheon.)



The moose is distinctly the most individual character among the deer family.  
It is the giant of the Cervidae.



It is the hardest and most capable of self-protection.

It will be the last of the deer family to become extinct in America.

It is the most cunning of all the large animals of North America, and the most capable of eluding its pursuers.

There is no other wild animal in America that grows so rapidly as the moose.

The calves are small when very young, but they grow with almost startling rapidity.

It is during September and October that bull moose become most courageous. They are ready to battle.  
The moose will not soon become extinct.



go free in order to convict a de-  
fendant."

It is generally believed that Dar-  
row will not be charged on the sec-  
ond indictment, charging him with  
the bribery of Robert F. Bain, the  
first juror sworn to try James B. Mc-  
Namara. The case will be called for  
setting Monday before Judge Hut-  
ton.

"We do not know what will happen  
after that," said Assistant District  
Attorney Ford. "We are not making  
any announcements as to further ac-  
tion by the state."

Mr. Darrow said that he had in-  
tended to return to Chicago as soon  
as possible, but he was undecided at  
the present time.

Mrs. Darrow collected the auto-  
graphs of twelve jurors.

"They are twelve new friends," she  
said, "and I will keep them for-  
ever."

As soon as the evidence became  
known on the streets an American  
flag was displayed from the flagpole  
on the Labor Temple.

Review of Case.

A direct outcome of the abrupt  
ending last November of the trial of  
J. B. McNamara for the dynamiting of  
the Los Angeles Times building, the  
trial of Clarence S. Darrow, chief of  
counsel for the McNamara brothers,  
was the result of an indictment by  
the county grand jury for the al-  
leged bribery of George N. Lock-  
wood, a prospective juror in the Mc-  
Namara case.

On November 28, 1911, Bert H.  
Franklin, chief of detectives of the  
McNamara defense, was arrested for  
the bribery of Lockwood. On De-  
cember 1, the McNamara brothers  
pleaded guilty. J. B. McNamara  
to murder in destroying the Times  
building, and J. J. McNamara to dy-  
namiting the Livestock Iron Works.

On January 15, Franklin made a  
confession to Assistant District At-  
torney Ford that he had bribed Robert  
F. Bain, the first juror sworn to  
try the McNamara case, and that he  
had sought to bribe five other pros-  
pective jurors, including Lockwood.

The latter had reported early in No-  
vember to the district attorney that  
Franklin had approached him and  
from that time he acted under the  
instructions of the prosecutor.

On January 29, two indictments  
were reported by the county grand  
jury against Darrow for the alleged  
bribery of Bain and Lockwood and  
upon arraignment the lawyer entered  
pleas of not guilty.

Lockwood Indictment.

The trial on the Lockwood indict-  
ment was begun on May 15, and just  
thirteen weeks and two days elapsed  
until the case went to the jury, mak-  
ing it the longest criminal trial ever  
held in Los Angeles county. During  
that time approximately 2,000,000  
words were transcribed by the court  
reporters for which the cost to the  
county was something like \$5,000. The  
extra cost of the trial was close to  
\$20,000.

In the main case of the prose-  
cution which began with the com-  
pletion of the jury on May 24, thirty-  
eight witnesses testified and exactly  
the same number of witnesses were  
introduced by the defense. On re-  
buttal the number of state witnesses

was swelled to 51. The prose-  
cution rests on July and the defense  
ended on August 5 after a lengthy  
cross-examination. Darrow, who  
occupied the stand week. Four  
days were required for the state's  
rebuttal and both sides finally rested  
on August 9.

In presenting the case against Dar-  
row, the prosecution produced evi-  
dence purporting to show that in ad-  
dition to the alleged corruption of  
jurors, Darrow had by guilty with  
impairing with state witnesses in the  
McNamara case.

The chief reliance of the defense  
was that the agreement between  
prosecution and defense under which  
the McNamaras enter their pleas  
of guilty, was made prior to the al-  
leged bribery of Lockwood, and that  
there was therefore no occasion for  
corrupting jurors. It is also main-  
tained throughout that Darrow was  
the victim of a "fraud-up" on the  
part of Franklin and his authorities.

Constantinople, Aug. 17.—An appalling  
story of suffering and damage caused  
by the recent earthquake in the re-  
gion about the Sea of Marmora was  
told by the members of the expedition  
dispatched on August 14 to the stricken  
district on board the United States  
gunboat Scorpion, guardship at Con-  
stantinople, which returned here to-  
day.

The number killed in the various  
towns and villages is placed at 3,000  
and injured 6,000. It was found im-  
possible to approach several villages  
on account of odors arising from the  
bodies buried among the ruins. Other  
villages were simply heaps of charred  
debris.

The plight of the survivors has  
been rendered worse because of the  
difficulty of obtaining building ma-  
terial.

Earthquakes continue almost daily  
at many places along the coast. Six  
shocks were felt yesterday and many  
damaged houses collapsed.

In several villages visited by the  
expedition some of the houses which  
apparently were undamaged were  
found to consist of empty shells, the  
whole of the interior having col-  
lapsed.

Appearances Deceptive.

At Myriophyte the appearance of  
the town was deceptive, because a  
number of houses standing on the sea-  
front, surrounded by gardens, were  
intact, but immediately in the rear  
scarcely a stick or stone was left up-  
right. Numerous fissures were ob-  
served in the ground, but none of  
great size, although the villages re-  
ported that a cleft nearly 200 feet  
deep had opened in a hillside eight  
miles inland.

The people throughout the district  
appeared stunned by the catastrophe  
and made no attempt to help them-  
selves, sitting and brooding over their  
misfortunes and awaiting the arrival  
of relief.

THOMAS TO FIGHT  
CONLEY TONIGHT

Los Angeles, Aug. 17.—Harry  
Thomas, the English featherweight,  
will meet Frankie Conley, the Ken-  
saw Italian tonight in a twenty-  
round bout at Vernon. Conley has  
taken several beatings since he put  
Monte Attell out in 42 rounds more  
than a year ago, and Thomas said to-  
day he was confident of victory. Both  
boys weighed under 122 when placed  
on the scales this morning.

ED KETCHELL WINS BOUT.

Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Ed Ket-  
chell, brother of the late Stanley  
Ketchell, knocked out Eddie Murphy  
of Buffalo in the fourth round of a  
bout here last night.

Even the man who is his own worst  
enemy is always ready to forgive him-  
self.

Many a young man's chances in life  
go up in cigarette smoke.

## WILL PROBE POLICE GRAFT

New York Supreme  
Court to Institute In-  
vestigation at Once

New York, Aug. 17.—A general in-  
vestigation of police graft in all its  
phases is to be taken up by the ex-  
traordinary committee of the su-  
preme court, headed by Justice Goff,  
appointed by the governor to sit at  
the trials of Police Lieutenant Becker  
and others charged with the murder  
of Herman Rosenthal.

News that the supreme court would  
conduct a grand jury inquiry into  
Justice Goff, having full powers of  
compelling testimony caused a pan-  
ic in the underworld today and many  
gamblers and others hurriedly left  
the city.

Under Joe Doe warrants, Justice  
Goff can call gamblers and owners  
of disorderly houses and force them  
to tell how much money was paid for  
police protection and to whom the  
money was paid. The aldermanic in-  
quiry is expected, will co-operate  
with the work of the supreme court.

Evidence is in the hands of District  
Attorney Whitman that disorderly  
houses in the city paid more than  
\$1,000,000 for police protection in the  
last year and that this money went  
to certain police inspectors and oth-  
ers "higher up."

The punishment inflicted upon In-  
spector Hayes by reducing him to the  
rank of captain and then sus-  
pending him on the charge that he  
failed to keep his district clean is be-  
lieved to be a forerunner of a gen-  
eral shakeup by Police Commissioner  
Waldo, who is now convinced that  
the police have deceived him as to  
gambling and vice conditions.

## BOY POISONS HIS MOTHER

Youth Admits He Put  
Rough-on-Rats In  
the Coffee

Santa Rosa, Cal., Aug. 17.—Con-  
fessing that he had killed fifteen-year-  
old Adam Clark, of Windsor, broke  
down tonight in his cell in the coun-  
ty jail and, amid sobs, told why and  
how he administered the poison.

Mrs. Augustus Clark, the mother,  
aged 50 years, died tonight at a hos-  
pital in this city. James Clark, the  
father, aged 60, will probably die be-  
fore daybreak, and John Ruddle, the  
neighbor, is seriously ill.

The mother and father of the boy  
separated some time ago. Recently  
the boy went to work with a hay-bail-  
ing crew and his mother objected. It  
was his custom to visit her occasion-  
ally, and each time he did so she be-  
came seriously ill. The last time she  
was ill her husband returned to the  
home to nurse her and the boy visited  
them. The husband became ill and  
Ruddle came to nurse them both.  
Again the boy came home and Ruddle  
became ill.

The peculiar circumstances attend-  
ing the illness of the Clarks aroused  
the suspicion of the authorities and  
Adam was brought to the jail in this  
city. He admitted that he had put  
"rough-on-rats" in the coffee pot at  
his mother's home each time he was  
there on a visit. The reason for doing  
this, he said, was because she was  
continually protesting against his be-  
ing a member of a haying crew and  
urged him to return home.

## CHAMPION GOTCH HAS NO RIVALS

Kansas City, Aug. 17.—This is not  
a retirement story, but Frank Gotch  
wrote that he doesn't believe he  
will engage in another championship  
match after he meets Jess West-  
ergaard here before the Moose club on  
the night of August 22. In a letter  
to W. D. Scoville, Gotch writes that  
he feels that he is about to reach the  
peak of his career and that he will  
stage his final appearance. His letter  
reads:

"My Dear Scoville: In reply to  
yours of recent date, you can sign for  
me and I will meet Westergaard with  
the toe hold barred. I won't sign up  
for any other engagements, as you  
suggest, for I don't see anything in  
fight at present worth meeting. If  
any of those wonderful foreigners  
come over, as you believe, maybe I  
will get ready and tackle one of them.  
But from the way things look at pres-  
ent I don't believe that I will go into  
training after the Westergaard affair."

Of course, if there is money enough  
in sight I will train, but I don't be-  
lieve that any of them will do so.  
"As to barring the toe hold for  
Westergaard that is all right, but I  
don't see why I should bar anything  
that is legitimate. I might as well  
ask Westergaard to bar his hammer-  
lock or half-nelson. But we will let  
the toe hold go this time. I guess  
I can get along without it. I expect  
to take a long trip about September  
1, so I don't care to contract for any  
more engagements. I am in pretty  
good shape at present, having put in  
a busy summer on the farm, and I  
will be right when I come to Kansas  
City. I weigh about 225 pounds right  
now, but I will be down to 210 when  
I show the Moose what I can do with  
the toe hold."

A woman can't feed a man so much  
tasty that it will spoil his appetite for  
it.

Many a young man's chances in life  
go up in cigarette smoke.

## JUSTICE FOR THE PEOPLE

Roosevelt Contrasts Pro-  
gressive Platform With  
Democratic Party

Revere Ranch, Mass., Aug. 17.—Hon-  
esty in nominations and elections and  
social and industrial justice was the  
text of a speech delivered here today  
by Theodore Roosevelt. The Progres-  
sive candidate also contrasted his at-  
titude toward the Progressive plat-  
form with that of Governor Wilson, as  
expressed in the latter's speech of ac-  
ceptance. Whereas Governor Wilson,  
he said, stated that "the platform is  
not a program," Colonel Roosevelt  
declared that the Progressives treat-  
ed the platform as a program, "and  
as a contract which we shall scrupu-  
lously live by if the people give us the  
power."

Colonel Roosevelt said in part:  
"Men and women of Massachusetts  
—and on the platform on which I  
stand I make the same appeal of so-  
ber purpose to the women as to the  
men—I come to this state with its  
background of lofty ideals and with  
the mass of people on the side of  
those who stand for all that is high-  
est and best in our national life."

"I wish to emphasize the fact that  
we are absolutely clear from affilia-  
tion with either of the old parties;  
that we regard both the old party  
machines as hopelessly corrupt and  
incompetent and that we appeal to the  
rank and file of both the old parties  
equally to stand with us for good  
citizenship in the spirit of true Am-  
ericans. Ex-Democrats and ex-Re-  
publicans alike we hope will share  
with us the task of building up the  
Progressive party and we invite into  
our ranks men and women entirely  
without regard to their former politi-  
cal affiliations, to their creed, the  
birthplace or the color of their skins."

Stands for Honesty.

"The first essential in securing the  
right of the people to rule is to se-  
cure the unspurious condemnation of  
dishonesty in nominations and elec-  
tions. To steal a nomination or to  
steal an election is even worse than  
to steal a purse, for it is a theft of  
the people's rights, it is theft from  
the people as a whole."

Two years ago the fight against  
Mr. Lorimer was started by a great  
Chicago newspaper and was continued  
by certain private individuals. Grad-  
ually, and especially in the recent con-  
test in the Republican primary, we  
noticed that the people were against  
Lorimer and Lorimerism and that  
the very men who were seeking  
to profit by Lorimer's support, so  
long as they believed he would be  
useful, and some, even of the men  
who had hitherto defended him, turned  
against him. But friends, remember  
that our real concern was not in  
smashing one bad man who by im-  
proper methods had secured his own  
election to the senate, but in smash-  
ing the kind of politics he symbol-  
ized."

Defended Lorimer.

"Certain of our New England sena-  
tors, I repeat to say, took the lead,  
both in conducting the campaign for  
the defense of Mr. Lorimer and in  
putting through the steal of the Re-  
publican nomination at Chicago. What-  
ever else is to be said against these  
senators, at least their action in  
these respects was consistent. When  
Senator Crane, senator Aldrich,  
Senator Penrose, Senator Gugenheim,  
Senator Gallagher, Senator Dillingham  
and their assistants, together with  
Senator Bailey, Senator Johnson and  
their assistants on the Democratic side,  
stood by Senator Lorimer's right to sit  
in the senate they were doing precisely  
and accurately what Messrs. Penrose,  
Crane, Gugenheim, Gallagher and their  
representatives later did when they se-  
cured the triumph of Lorimerism in  
the Republican convention at Chicago.

There was no essential difference be-  
tween the inquiry which culminated  
in the choice of the Chicago conven-  
tion. I condemn those who stood for  
both forms of inquiry."

"In his speech of acceptance the  
day before yesterday, as reported in  
the New York Times, Mr. Wilson is  
quoted as saying of the Progressive  
platform, that it would require a Sab-  
bath day's journey to drive through  
it, and that for that reason he had not  
yet been able to find out what it was  
all about. If Mr. Wilson has not been  
able to find out what our platform  
means, it is because he has not taken  
the trouble to try. You may remem-  
ber that Mr. Wilson stated two days  
after his nomination that he had not  
yet looked at the platform upon which  
he was nominated."

Distance for Platforms.

"I do not wonder that when he did  
at last look at that platform he be-  
came so thoroughly disconcerted with  
it, that he now feels a distance for all  
platforms."

"Mr. Wilson speaks as if the Pro-  
gressive platform were very long. As  
a matter of fact it is almost the exact  
length of his own platform. The dif-  
ference is that our platform states  
definitely and clearly that we expect  
to do certain things on the vital ques-  
tions of the day and is entirely sin-  
cere and entirely practical, whereas  
Mr. Wilson's platform avoids the  
most important issues before our peo-  
ple and as regards the other issues  
makes such impossible and conflict-  
ing promises as to render it out of  
the question to believe there was a  
sincere purpose to have these prom-  
ises taken seriously."

"In his speech of acceptance, Mr.  
Wilson asks himself, 'What is the  
meaning?' of the Baltimore platform.  
His answer to the question was so  
unmeaning that it was obvious that  
he does not ask the people of the

(Continued on Page Fifteen.)